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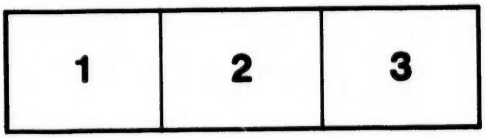

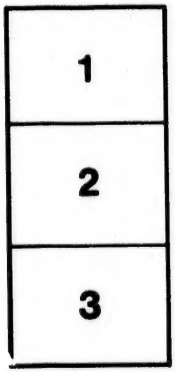

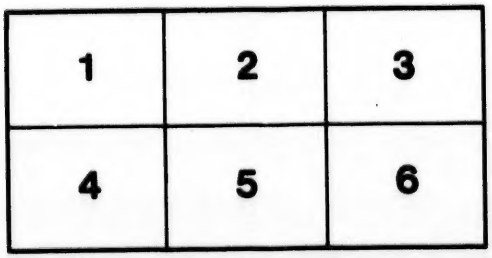

A TRUE REPORTE

OF

MARTIN FROBISHER'S

VOYAGE, 1577,

BY

DIONYSE SETTLE.

LONDON, 1577.

50 *Copies printed.*

No.

A true reporte of the laſte voyage into the Weſt and Northweſt regions, &c. 1577. *worthily atchieued* by Capteine Frobiſher of the ſayde voyage the firſt finder and Generall.

With a deſcription of the people there inhabiting, and other circumſtances notable.

Written by Dionyſe Settle, one of the companie in the ſayde voyage, and ſeruant to the Right Honourable the Earle of Cumberland.

Nil mortalibus arduum eſt.

¶ *Imprinted at London* by Henrie Middleton. *Anno.* 1577.

¶ *A RYTHME DECASYLL ABICALL, vpon this laſt luckie voyage of worthie Capteine Frobiſher, 1577.*

THrough ſundrie foming fretes, and ſtorming ſtreightes,
That ventrous knight of Ithac' ſoyle did ſaile:
Againſt the force of Syrens baulmed beightes,
His noble ſkill and courage did preuaile.
His hap was hard, his hope yet nothing fraile.
Not ragged Rockes, not ſinking Syrtes or ſands
His ſtoutneſſe ſtaide, from viewing forreigne lands.

That Poets penne and paines was well employd,
His braines bedeawd with dropps of Parnaſſe ſpring:
Whereby renowne deſerued he enioyd.
Yea, nowe (though dead) the Muſes ſweetly ſing,
Melodiouſly by note, and tuned ſtring,
They ſound in th' eares of people farre and neere,
Th' exceeding praiſe of that approued Peere.

A right Heroicall heart of Britanne blood,
Vlyſſes match in ſkill and Martiall might:
For Princes fame, and countries ſpeciall good,
Through brackiſh ſeas (where Neptune reignes by right)
Hath ſafely ſaild, in perils great deſpight:
The Golden fleece (like Iaſon) hath he got,
And rich returnd, ſaunce loſſe or luckleſſe lot.

O that I had old Homers worthy witt,
O that I had, this preſent houre, his head:
With penne in hand, then muſing would I fitt,
And our Vlyſſes valiant venture ſpread
In vaunting verſe, that when his corps is dead,
(Which long may liue) his true renowne may reſt,
As one whome God aboundantly hath bleſt.

Abraham Fleming.

¶ To the Right honourable and my ſingular good Lord, George Earle of *Cumberland, Baron Clifford, Lord of Skipton and* Veſſeie: his humble ſeruaunt Dionyſe Settle, wiſheth the fulneſſe of all perfect felicitie.

IT both is, and hath beene, (Right Honourable) the bountie of a noble mynde, not to expect remuneration or ſatiſfaction for liberalitie frankly beſtowed. It both is, and alſo hath beene accounted a great vice, to ſeeme vnthankfull, or at the leaſt not ſomthing carefull, of whom, when, and how, we ſhould receiue liberalitie. I am not obliuious, neither careleſſe, when, and how, your Honour (aboue my expectation) nobly ſatiſfied the requeſt of me your humble ſeruant. I am moſt aſſured, that the vertue of your noble heart expecteth nothing of me, but that your goodneſſe might abound to my profite: vpon which occaſion, and bicauſe I would not be accounted ingratefull, I haue both boldly paſſed the limittes of my duetie, and alſo vnlearnedly taken vpon me to ſet foorth ſome thing worthie notice, in this laſt voyage of our Capteine and Generall, Maſter Martine Frobiſher, your Honours worthie Countrie man: vnder whome (as your Honours vnworthie ſeruant) I was one in the ſaid voyage. By his great diligence, the voyage is

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is worthily finiſhed: whereby I am perſuaded, that he will refell the rehearſall of thoſe opprobrious wordes, namely, that, All euill cômeth from or hath originall in the North: *not onely he, but many worthie ſubiectes more.*

I haue publiſhed this ſcantling, vnder the noble title of your Honour, to whom I offer the ſame in dedication: which, though it be not decorated with good learning, apte for the ſetting foorth of ſo notable a matter: yet, the ſame is beautified with good will and trueth. Where in your Honour, (if it ſhall ſo pleaſe you) for recreation ſake, may vnderſtand, what people, countries, and other commodities we haue found out, ſince our departure from England, which haue not ben knowne before. Thus, preſuming vpon hope and aſſurance of your Honours pardon for my bolde attempt herein, I reſt humbly at your Lordſhips commaundements: wiſhing your time ſo ſpent in this world, that you may inioy the felicitie in the worlde to come.

Amen.

Your Lordſhips moſt humble ſeruaunt to commaund,

Dionyſe Settle.

To

To the Chriſtian Reader.

SVch countries and people (good Chriſtian Reader) which almoſt from the deluge, or at the leaſt, ſo long as anye humane creature hath had habitation on the earth, haue of late yeres, by y^e^ induſtrie of diligent ſearchers ben explored: it hath likewiſe pleaſed God, y^t^ they ſhould be found out by thoſe people, which for the temperature of their habitatió, are moſt apt to atchiue the ſame. As for example, the Spaniards, the Weſt Indies. Spaine is ſituated much more neere y^e^ Tropike of Cancer, then other Chriſtian countries be: wherby, the Spaniards are better able to tolerate Phœbus burning beames, then others whiche are more Septentrional thé they. Wherfore, I ſuppoſe them the moſt apte men for the inioying of the habitation of the Weſt Indies: and eſpecially

cially ſo much, as is vexed with continual heate, or that is agreeable to their temperature, God hath ben pleaſed that they, as the moſt apt people, ſhould both explore & inioy y^e^ ſame. Semblably, y^e^ Portugals, whoſe temperature is correſpondent to y^e^ Spaniards, God is alſo contented, that they haue explored Africa, euen through the burning Zone, both the Weſt and South coaſt, with al y^e^ coaſt of Aſia, vnto the Oriental cape therof, and the Iſlands adiacent to them both: wherefore, both for their habitation, and temperature, I account them y^e^ moſt apt people to atchiue y^e^ ſame, and to reape the benefite, where about they haue taken no ſmall paines and labor. In like maner, the French men, where y^e^ Spaniards thought y^e^ place not apt for their temperature, diſcouered Noua Francia, and other places in America: wherfore, I iudge them worthie the commoditie thereof, as people moſt apt to inioy and poſſeſſe the ſame. Laſtly, it hath pleſed God,

God, at this preſent, by the great diligence & care of our worthie Countrieman, Maſter Martine Frobiſher, in the 18. and 19. yeare of oure Queenes Maieſties reigne, to diſcouer, for the vtilitie of his Prince and Countrie, other regions more Septentrional, then thoſe before rehearſed: which, from the beginning, as vnknowne till nowe, haue bene concealed and hidden. Which diſcouerie, I iudge moſt apt for vs Engliſh men, and more agreeing to our temperature, then others aboue rehearſed. I leaue the famous diſcouerie of Moſcouie, and other countries on thoſe partes, (whiche of late yeares haue bene explored by the induſtrie of other our worthie countrimen) to the diligent Reader: whereby he may conſider, that this our countrie, hath foſtered vp men of no leſſe value and excellencie, then thoſe, which are intituled, The ſecond, thirde, and fourth Neptune. And doubtleſſe, hee, by whoſe endeuour this laſt diſcouerie of the world is explored,

red, may bee celebrated as well with the title of Acolus, as alſo of Neptune. By whoſe ſingular knowledge and cunning, God hath preſerued vs in this voyage, from bothe their cruell daungers.

Thus (Chriſtiá Reader) thou maiſt perceiue, that the worlde, of late yeares, hath beene diſcouered by ſundrie regions of this our Europe: which God hath ſo diuided in the exploring of the ſame, that it ſeemeth apt and agreeable to the diſcouerer, more then to any other, to inioy all ſuch commodities as they yealde and affoorde. Conſider alſo, that Chriſtians haue diſcouered theſe countries and people, which ſo long haue lyen vnknowne, and they not vs: which plainely may argue, that it is Gods good will and pleaſure, that they ſhould be inſtructed in his diuine ſeruice and religion, whiche from the beginning, haue beene nouzeled and nouriſhed in Atheiſme, groſſe ignorance, and barbarous behauiour. Wherefore, this is my iudgement, (in concluſion) that

that who ſo euer can winne them from their infidelitie, to the perfect knowledge of his diuine inſtitutions and ſeruice, hee or they are worthie to receiue the greateſt rewarde at Gods hands, and the greater benefites from thoſe countries, which he hath diſcouered. Fare well.

A true

¶ A true report of Capteine Frobiſher his laſt voyage into the Weſt and Northweſt regions, this preſent yere 1577. With a deſcription of the people there inhabiting.

ON Whitſunday laſt paſt, being the 26. of May, in this preſent yeare of our Lorde God 1,-577. Capteine *Frobiſher* departed from *Blacke Wall*, with one of the Queenes Maieſties ſhippes, called *The Aide*, of nine ſcore tunne, or there aboutes: and two other little Barkes likewiſe, the one called *The Gabriel*, whereof Maiſter *Fenton* a Gentlemá of my Lord of

of Warwicks was Capteine: and the other, *The Michael*, whereof Maiſter *Yorke* a Gentleman of my Lorde Admerals was Captein, accompanied with ſeuen ſcore gentlemen, ſouldiers and ſaylers, well furniſhed with victuals, and other prouiſió neceſſarie for one halfe yere, on this his ſeconde voyage, for the further diſcouering of the paſſage to *Cataia*, and other countries therevnto adiacent, by Weſt and Northweſt Nauigations: whiche paſſage, or way, is ſuppoſed to be on the North and Northweſt partes of *America:* and the ſayd *America* to be an Iſlande inuironed with the ſea, where-through our Merchaunts might haue courſe and recourſe with their merchandize, from theſe our Northernmoſt parts of *Europe*, to thoſe oriental coaſts of *Aſia*, in much ſhorter time

time, and with greater benefit then any others, to their no little commoditie and profite that doe traffique the ſame. Oure ſayde Capteine and Generall of this preſent voyage and companie, hauing the yere before, with two little Pinniſies, to his great daunger and no ſmall commendations, giuen a worthy attempt towardes the performaunce thereof, is alſo preſt (when occaſion ſhall be miniſtred, to the benefite of his Prince and natiue countrie) to aduenture him ſelfe further therein. As for this ſecond voyage, it ſeemeth ſufficient, that he hath better explored and ſearched the commodities of thoſe people and countries, with ſufficient commoditie vnto the aduenturers, which in his firſt voyage the yeare before he had found out.

Upon which conſiderations, the

the day and yeare before expreſſed, we departed from *Blacke Wall* to *Harwiche*, where making an accompliſhment of thinges neceſſarie, the laſt of Maye we hoyſed vp ſailes, and with a mery winde the 7. therof we arriued at the Iſlands called *Orchades*, or vulgarly *Orkney*, being in number 30. ſubiect and adiacent to *Scotland*, where we made prouiſion of freſhe water: in the doing whereof, our Generall licenced the Gentlemen and Souldiers, for their recreation, to go on ſhoare. At our landing, the people fled from their poore cotages, with ſhrikes and alarums, to warne their neighbors of enimies: but by gentle perſuaſions we reclaimed them to their houſes. It ſeemeth they are often frighted with Pirates, or ſome other enimies, that moueth them to ſuch ſouden feare. Their houſes are very

The Iſlande Orchades, or Orkney.

The Orchadeans vpon ſmall occaſion fled their home.

very ſimplie builded with pibble ſtone, without any chimneys, the fire being made in the middeſt thereof. The good man, wife, children, and other of their familie, eate and ſleepe on the one ſide of the houſe, and their cattell on the other, very beaſtly and rudely, in reſpect of ciuilitie. Simple houſes in Orkney.

They are deſtitute of wood, their fire is turffes and Cowe ſhardes. No wood in Orkney

They haue corne, bigge, and oates with whiche they paye their Kinges rente, to the maintenance of his houſe. They take great quantitie of fiſhe, which they drie in the winde and Sunne. They dreſſe their meate very filthily, and eate it without ſalt, Their apparell is after the rudeſt ſort of *Scotland*. Their money is all baſe. Their churche and religion is reformed according to the Scots. The fiſher men of *England*, can

better

Fiſher men of England haue only trafique in Orkney.

better declare the diſpoſitions of thoſe people than I: wherfore, I remit other their vſages to their reportes, as yearely repairers thith er, in their courſe to and from *Iſland* for fiſh.

In Iune and Iulie, no night in thoſe Weſt and North-weſt regions.

We departed herehence, the 8. of Iune, and followed our courſe betweene Weſt and Northweſt, vntill the 4. of Iulie: all which time, we had no night, but that eaſily, and without any impediment, we had when we were ſo diſpoſed, the fruition of our bookes, and other pleaſures to paſſe awaye the time: a thinge of no ſmall moment, to ſuch as wander in vnknowen ſeas and longe Nauigations, eſpecially, when both the winds, and raging ſurges, do paſſe their common and wonted courſe. This benefite endureth in thoſe partes not ſixe weekes, whileſt the Sunne

Sunne is neere the *Tropike* of *Cancer:* but where the Pole is raiſed to 70. or 80. degrees, it continueth the longer.

All along theſe ſeas, after we were 6. dayes ſayling from *Orkney*, we met floting in the ſea, great Firre trees, which as wee iudged, were with the furie of great floudes rooted vp, and ſo driuen into the ſea. *Iſland* hath almoſt no other wood nor fewel, but ſuch as they take vp vpon their coaſtes. It ſeemeth, that theſe trees are driuen from ſome parte of the *Newfound land*, with the Current that ſetteth from the Weſt to the Eaſt.

The 4. of Iulie, we came with- Freeſland.
in the making of *Freeſeland.* From this ſhoare 10. or 12. leagues, we met great Iſlands of Iſlandes of
yce, of halfe a mile, ſome more, yce.
ſome leſſe in compaſſe, ſhewing aboue

aboue the ſea 30. or 40. fathomes, and as we ſuppoſed, faſt on ground, where, with oure leade wee could ſcarſe ſound the bottome for deapth.

Here, in place of odoriferous and fragrant ſmelles of ſweete gummes, and pleaſant notes of muſicall birdes, which other Countries in more temperate *Zone* do yeeld, we taſted the moſt boiſterous *Boreall* blaſts, mixt with ſnow and haile, in the moneth of Iune and Iulie, nothing inferiour to oure vntemperate Winter: a ſoudeine alteration, and eſpecially in a place or Paralele, where the Pole is not eleuate aboue 61. degrees: at which height other countries more to the North, yea, vnto 70. degrees, ſhewe théſelues more temperat than this doth.

Ice, ſnowe and haile in Iune and Iulie.

All along this coaſt yce lyeth, as

as a continuall bullworke, and ſo defendeth the countrie, that thoſe whiche would land there incurre great daunger. Our Generall three dayes together, attempted with the ſhippboate to haue gone on ſhoare, whiche, for that without great daunger he could not accompliſhe, he deferred it vntil a more conuenient time. All along the coaſt lye very highe mounteines couered with ſnowe, excepte in ſuch places, where, through the ſteepeneſſe of the mounteines, of force it muſt needes fall.

Yce defendeth Freeſland.

The ſhoare of Freeſland highe mounteines.

Foure dayes coaſting along this Land, we found no ſigne of habitation. Little birdes, whiche we iudged to haue loſt y^e^ ſhoare, by reaſon of thicke fogges, which that countrie is much ſubiect vnto, came fleeing to oure ſhippes, whiche cauſeth vs to ſuppoſe, that the

Freeſland ſubiect to fogge.

Little birdes ſigne and token of habitation.

the countrie is both more tollerable, and alſo habitable within, then the outward ſhoare maketh ſhewe or ſignification.

From hence we departed the eight of Iulie: and the 16. of the ſame, we came within the making of land, whiche land our Generall, the yeare before, had named *The Queenes foreland*, being an Iſland, as we iudge, lying neere the ſuppoſed continent with *America:* on the other ſide, oppoſite to y^e^ ſame, one other Iſland called *Halles* Iſle, after the name of the Maiſter of our ſhippe, neere adiacent to the firme land, ſuppoſed continent with *Aſia*. Betweene the which two Iſlandes, there is a large entrance or ſtreight called *Frobiſhers ſtreight*, after the name of oure Generall, the firſt finder thereof. This ſaid ſtreight, is ſuppoſed to haue paſſage into the

The Queenes foreland.

Halles Iſle

Frobiſhers Streight.

the Sea of *Sur*, which I leaue vnknowne as yet.

It ſeemeth, that either here, or not farre hence, the Sea ſhould haue more large entraunce, than in other partes, within the froſen or vntemperate *Zone:* and that ſome contrarie tide, either from the Eaſt or Weſt, with maine force caſteth out that great quantitie of yce, which commeth floating from this coaſt, euen vnto *Freeſland*, cauſing that countrie to ſeeme more vntemperate than others, muche more Northerly than they are.

I cannot iudge, that any temperature vnder the Pole, beeing the time of the Sunnes Northerne declination, halfe a yeare together and one whole day, (conſidering, that the Sunnes eleuation ſurmounteth not 23. degrees and 30. minutes,) can haue power to diſ-

Iſlands of yce comparable to mounteines.

ſolue ſuch monſtruous and huge yce, comparable to great mounteines, excepte by ſome other force, as by ſwiſt Currents and tydes, with the helpe of the ſaid day of halfe a yeare.

Before we came within the making of theſe Landes, we taſted cold ſtormes, inſomuch that it ſeemed, we had chaunged Summer with winter, if the length of the dayes had not remoued vs from that opinion.

Capteine Frobiſher his ſpeciall care at.

At our firſt comming, the ſtreightes ſeemed to be ſhutt vp with a long mure of yce, whiche gaue no little cauſe of diſcomfort vnto vs all: but our Generall, (to whoſe diligence, imminent daungers, and difficult attemptes ſeemed nothing, in reſpect of his willing mind, for the commoditie of his Prince and countrie,) with two little Pinniſes prepared of

pur-

purpoſe, paſſed twiſe thoroughe them to the Eaſt ſhoare, and the Iſlands therevnto adiacent: and the ſhippe, with the two barks, lay off and on ſomething further into the ſea, from the daunger of the yce.

The order of the people appearing on ſhoare.

Whileſt he was ſearching the countrie neere the ſhoare, ſome of the people of the countrie ſhewed themſelues, leaping and dauncing, with ſtraunge ſhrikes and cryes, whiche gaue no little admiration to our men. Our Generall deſirous to allure them vnto him by faire meanes, cauſed kniues, & other thinges, to be proferred vnto them, whiche they would not take at our handes: but beeing layd on the ground, & the partie going away, they came and tooke vp, leauing ſomething of theirs to counteruaile y^e^ ſame. At the length, two of them

them leauing their weapons, came downe to our Generall and Maiſter, who did the like to them, commaunding the companie to ſtay, and went vnto them: who, after certeine dumbe ſignes and mute congratulations, began to lay handes vpon them, but they deliuerly eſcaped, and ranne to their bowes and arrowes, and came fiercely vppon them, (not reſpecting the reſt of our companie, which were readie for their defence) but with their arrowes hurt diuerſe of them: we tooke the one, and the other eſcaped.

Fierce and bould people.

One taken.

Whileſt our Generall was buſied in ſearching the countrie and thoſe Iſlands adiacent on the Eaſt ſhoare, the ſhip and barckes hauing great care, not to put farre into the ſea from him, for that he had ſmall ſtore of victuals, were forced to abide in a cruell tempeſt

tempeſt, chancing in the night, amongſt and in the thickeſt of the yce, which was ſo monſtruous, that euen the leaſt of a thouſand had beene of force ſufficient, to haue ſhiuered oure ſhippe and barkes into ſmall portions, if God (who in all neceſſities, hath care vpon the infirmitie of man) had not prouided for this our extremitie a ſufficient remedie, through the light of the night, whereby we might well diſcerne to flee from ſuch imminent daungers, whiche we auoyded with 14. Bourdes in one watch the ſpace of 4. houres. If we had not incurred this danger amongſt theſe monſtrous Iſlandes of yce, we ſhould haue loſt our Generall and Maiſter, and the moſt of our beſt ſailers, which were on the ſhoare deſtitute of victualls: but by the valure of our Maiſter Gunner,

being

Richard Coxe Maiſter Gunner.

being expert both in Nauigation and other good qualities, we were all content to incurre the dangers afore rehearſed, before we would, with oure owne ſafetie, runne into the Seas, to the deſtruction of oure ſaid Generall and his companie.

The day following, being the 19. of Iulie, oure Capteine returned to the ſhippe, with good newes of great riches, which ſhewed it ſelfe in the bowelles of thoſe barren mounteines, wherewith we were all ſatiſfied. A ſouden mutation. The one parte of vs being almoſt ſwallowed vp the night before, w^e^ cruell *Neptunes* force, and the reſt on ſhoare, taking thought for their greedie paunches, how to find the way to *New found land:* at one moment we were all rapt with ioye, forgetting, both where we were, and

New found land

and what we had ſuffred. Behold the glorie of man, to night contemning riches, and rather looking for death than otherwiſe: and to morrowe deuiſing howe to ſatiſfie his greedie appetite with Golde.

Within foure days after we had ben at the entraunce of the Streightes, the Northweſt and Weſt windes diſperſed the yce into the Sea, and made vs a large entrance into the Streights, that without any impediment, on the 19. of Iulie, we entred them, and the 20. therof oure Generall and Maiſter, with great diligence, ſought out and ſounded the Weſt ſhoare, and found out a fayre Harborough for the ſhip and barkes to ride in, and named it after our Maiſters mate, *Iackmans ſound*, and brought the ſhip, barkes, and all their companie to ſafe

Iackmans ſound.

ſafe anchor, except one man, whiche dyed by Gods viſitation.

Who ſo maketh Nauigations to theſe contries, hath not only extreme winds, and furious Seas, to encounter withall, but alſo many monſtrous and great Iſlandes of yce: a thing both rare, wonderfull, and greatly to be regarded.

Yce needefull to be regarded of ſeafaring men.

We were forced, ſundrie times, while the ſhip did ride here at anchor, to haue continuall watch, with boates and men readie with Halſers, to knit faſt vnto ſuch yce, which with the ebbe and floud were toſſed to and fro in the Harboroughe, and with force of oares to hale them away, for indaungering the ſhip.

Great watche with men and boates for yce indaungering the ſhip at anchor.

Our Generall, certeine dayes ſearched this ſuppoſed continent with *America*, and not finding the commoditie to aunſwere his expec-

expectation, after he had made tryall thereof, he departed thence with two little barkes, and men ſufficient, to the Eaſt ſhoare, being the ſuppoſed continent of *Aſia*, & left the ſhip with moſt of the Gentlemen, Souldiers, and Saylers, vntill ſuch time as he, eyther thought good to ſend, or come for them.

The ſtones of this ſuppoſed continent with *America*, be altogether ſparkled, and gliſter in the Sunne like Gold: ſo likewiſe doth the ſande in the bright water, yet they verifie the olde Prouerbe: *All is not golde that gliſtereth.*

Stones gliſter with ſparckles like Golde

A common Prouerbe.

On this Weſt ſhoare we found a dead fiſhe floating, whiche had in his noſe a horne ſtreight & torquet, of lengthe two yardes lacking two ynches, being broken in the top, where we might perceiue it hollowe, into which ſome

of our Saylers putting Spiders, they preſently dyed. I ſawe not the tryall hereof, but it was reported vnto me of a trueth: by the vertue whereof, we ſuppoſed it to be the ſea Vnicorne.

The Sea Vnicorne.

After our Generall had founde out good harborough for the Ship and Barkes to anchor in: and alſo ſuche ſtore of Golde oare as he thought him ſelfe ſatiſfied withall, he ſent backe oure Maiſter with one of the Barkes, to conducte the great Ship vnto him, who coaſting along the Weſt ſhoare, perceiued a faire harborough, and willing to ſound the ſame, at the enterance thereof they eſpyed two tentes of Seale ſkinnes.

At the ſight of oure men, the people fled into the mounteines: neuertheleſſe, our ſayde Maiſter went to their tents, and left ſome of

of our trifles, as Kniues, Bels, and Glaſſes, and departed, not taking any thing of theirs, excepte one Dogge to our Shippe.

On the ſame day, after conſultation had, we determined to ſee, if by fayre meanes we could eyther allure them to familiaritie, or otherwiſe take ſome of them, and ſo atteine to ſome knowlege of thoſe men, whome our Generall loſt the yeare before.

A craftie people.

At our comming backe againe, to the place where their tentes were before, they had remoued their tentes further into the ſaid Bay or Sound, where they might, if they were driuen from the land, flee with their boates into the ſea. Wee parting our ſelues into two companies, and compaſſing a mounteine, came ſoudeinly vppon them by land, who eſpying vs, without any tarying fled to their boates,

boates, leauing the moſt part of their oares behind them for haſt, and rowed downe the Bay, where oure two Piniſſes met them, & droue them to ſhoare: but, if they had had all their oares, ſo ſwift are they in rowing, it had bene loſt time to haue chaſed them.

A fierce aſſault of a few.

When they were landed, they fiercely aſſaulted oure men with their bowes and arrowes, who wounded three of them with our arrowes: and perceyuing them ſelues thus hurt, they deſperately leapt off the Rocks into the Sea, and drowned them ſelues: which if they had not done, but had ſubmitted them ſelues: or if by any meanes we could haue taken them aliue, (being their enimies as they iudged) we would both haue ſaued them, and alſo haue ſought remedie to cure their woundes

Deſperate people.

woundes receiued at our handes.
But they, altogether voyde of humanitie, and ignorant what mercy meaneth, in extremities looke for no other then death: and perceiuing they ſhould fall into our hands, thus miſerably by drowning rather deſired death, then otherwiſe to be ſaued by vs: the reſt, perceiuing their fellowes in this diſtreſſe, fled into the highe mounteines. Two women, not being ſo apt to eſcape as the men were, the one for her age, and the other being incombred with a yong childe, we tooke. The olde wretch, whome diuers of oure Saylers ſuppoſed to be eyther a Diuell, or a Witche, plucked off her buſkins, to ſee, if ſhe were clouen footed, and for her ougly hewe and deformitie, we let her goe: the young woman and the childe, we brought away. We named

Ignoraunt what mercie meaneth.

Two women taken and a childe.

An olde woman a ſuppoſed Diuell or Witch.

Bloudie Point. Yorks ſound.

named the place where they were ſlayne, *Bloudie point:* and the Bay or Harborough, *Yorkes ſound*, after the name of one of the Capteines of the two Barkes.

Faire meanes not able to allure them to familiaritie.

Hauing this knowledge, both of their fierceneſſe and crueltie, and perceiuing that fayre meanes, as yet, is not able to allure them to familiartie, we diſpoſed our ſelues, contrarie to our inclination, ſomething to be cruel, returned to their tentes, and made a ſpoyle of the ſame. Their riches are neyther Golde Siluer, or precious Draperie, but their

Boates of skinnes.

ſayde tentes and boates, made of the ſkinnes of red Deare and Seale ſkinnes: alſo, Dogges like vnto Woolues, but for the moſt part black, with other trifles, more to be wondred at for their ſtrangeneſſe, then for any other commoditie needeful for our vſe.

Thus

Thus returning to our Ship, the 3. of Auguſt, we departed from the Weſt ſhoare, ſuppoſed firme with *America*, after we had anchored there 13. dayes: and ſo, the 4. thereof, we came to our Generall on the Eaſt ſhoare, and anchored in a fayre Harborough named *Anne Warrwickes ſound*, vnto whiche is annexed an Iſlande both named after the Counteſſe of Warrwicke, *Anne Warrwickes ſound and Iſle.*

Oure departure from the Weſt ſhoare.

The counteſſe of Warwicke ſound & Iſle.

In this Iſle, our Generall thought good, for this voyage, to frayght both the Ship and Barkes, with ſuche Stone or Gold minerall, as he iudged to counteruaile the charges of his firſt, and this his ſecond Nauigation to theſe contries, w^e^ ſufficient intereſt to y^e^ venturers, wherby they might bothe be ſatiſfied for this time, and alſo in time to come, (if it pleaſe

Oure fraight ſurmounteth thecharges of the firſt and ſecond voyage, with ſuffi-cient intereſt to the venturers.

Riches long concealed presently diſcouered by capteine Frobiſher.

pleaſe God and our Prince,) to expect a much more large benefite, out of the bowells of thoſe Septentrionall Paralels, which long time hath concealed it ſelf, til at this preſent, through the wonderfull diligence, & great danger of our Generall and others, God is contented with the reuealing thereof. It riſeth ſo aboundantly, that from the beginning of Auguſt, to the 22. thereof, (euery man following the diligence of our General) we rayſed aboue grounde 200. tunne, which we iudged a reaſonable fraight for the Shippe and two Barkes, in the ſayde *Anne Warrwicks Iſle.*

By Capteine Frobiſhers diligence other men incouraged to labor.

In the time of our abode here, ſome of the countrie people, came to ſhewe them ſelues vnto vs, ſundrie times on y° maine ſhoare, neere adiacent to the ſayd Iſle. Our Generall, deſirous to haue ſome

The countrie people ſhewe them ſelues vnto vs.

ſome newes of his men, whome he loſt the yeare before, with ſome companie with him repayred with the Ship boat, to common, or ſigne with them for familiaritie, wherevnto he is perſuaded to bring them. They, at the firſt ſhewe, made tokens, that three of his fiue men were aliue, and deſired penne, ynck, and paper, and that within three or foure dayes, they would returne, and (as we iudged) bring thoſe of our men, whiche were liuing, with them.

The care which our General had to heare of his men that were loſt.

Signes for penne, yncke, and paper.

They alſo made ſignes or tokens of their King, whom they called *Cacough*, and how he was carried on mens ſhoulders, and a man farre ſurmounting any of our companie, in bigneſſe and ſtature.

Cacough their King

With theſe tokens and ſignes of writing, penne, yncke, and

paper was deliuered them, which they woulde not take at our handes: but being layde vpon the ſhoare, and the partie gone away, they tooke vp: which like wiſe they doe, when they deſire any thing for chaunge of theirs, laying for that which is left, ſo much as they think wil coúteruaile the ſame, and not comming neare together. It ſeemeth they haue bene vſed to this trade or traffique, with ſome other people adioyning, or not farre diſtant from their Countrie.

Their vſage in traffique or exchange.

After 4. dayes, ſome of them ſhewed themſelues vpon the firme land, but not where they were before. Our General, very glad thereof, ſuppoſing to heare of our men, went from the Iſlande, with the boate, and ſufficient companie with him. They ſeemed very glad, and allured him, about a cer-

The people ſhewe themſelues againe on firme land.

a certeine point of the land: behind which they might perceiue a companie of the craftie villains to lye lurking, whome our Generall woulde not deale withall, for that he knewe not what companie they were, and ſo with fewe ſignes diſmiſſed them, and returned to his companie. Their craft to be tray ſome of vs.

An other time, as our ſaid Generall was coaſting the contrie, with two litle Piniſſes, whereby at oure returne hee might make the better relation thereof, three of the craftie villains, with a white ſkin allured vs to them. Once againe, our Generall, for y^e^ he hoped to heare of his men, went to wardes them: at oure comming neere the ſhoare, wheron they were, we might perceiue a number of them lie hidden behinde great ſtones, & thoſe three in ſight labouring by all meanes poſſi- The people ſhewe themſelues the third time. A number of them hidden behind

ſtones to betray vs.

poſſible, that ſome woulde come on land: & perceyuing wee made no haſt by words nor friendly ſignes, which they vſed by clapping of their handes, and beeing without weapon, and but three in ſighte, they ſought further meanes to prouoke vs there vnto. One alone layd fleſh on the ſhoare, whiche we tooke vpp with the Boate hooke, as neceſſarie victualls for the relieuing of the man, woman, & child, whom we had taken: for y^e^ as yet, they could not digeſt oure meate: whereby they perceiued themſelues deceiued of their expectation, for all their craftie allurements. Yet once againe, to make (as it were) a full ſhewe of their craftie natures, and ſubtile ſleightes, to the intent thereby to haue intrapped and taken ſome of our men, one of them counterfeyted himſelfe impo-

Their firſte meanes to allure vs to ſhoare.

Their ſeconde meanes.

Their thirde and craftieſt allurement

impotent and lame of his legges, who ſeemed to deſcend to the water ſide, with great difficultie: and to couer his crafte the more, one of his fellowes came downe with him, and in ſuch places, where he ſeemed vnable to paſſe, hee tooke him on his ſhoulders, ſet him by the water ſide, and departed from him, leauing him (as it ſhould ſeeme) all alone, who playing his counterfeite pageant very well, thought thereby to prouoke ſome of vs to come on ſhoare, not fearing, but that any one of vs might make oure partie good with a lame man.

A craftie counterfet villaine.

Our Generall, hauing compaſſion of his impotencie, thought good (if it were poſſible) to cure him therof: wherfore, hee cauſed a ſouldiour to ſhoote at him with his Caleeuer, which graſed before his face. The counterfeite villeine

Compaſſion to cure a craftie lame man.

leine deliuerly fled, without any impediment at all, and gott him to his bowe and arrowes, and the reſt from their lurking holes, with their weapons, bowes, arrowes, ſlings, and dartes. Our Generall cauſed ſome Caleeuers to be ſhot off at them, whereby ſome being hurt, they mighte hereafter ſtand in more feare of vs.

Some hurt with our ſhot.

This was all the aunſwere, for this time, wee could haue of our men, or of our Generalls letter. Their craftie dealing, at theſe three ſeuerall times, being thus manifeſt vnto vs, maye plainely ſhewe, their diſpoſition in other thinges to be correſpondent. We iudged, that they vſed theſe ſtratagemmes, thereby to haue caught ſome of vs, for the deliuering of the man, woman, & child whome we haue taken.

By theſe craftie trickes the reſt of their life is eaſy to be iudged.

They

They are men of a large corporature, and good proportion: their colour is not much vnlike the Sunne burnte Countrie man, who laboureth daily in the Sunne for his liuing. Their ſtature and making.

They weare their haire ſomethinge long, and cut before, either with ſtone or knife, very diſorderly. Their women weare their haire long, and knit vp with two loupes, ſhewing forth on either ſide of their faces, and the reſt foltred vp on a knot. Alſo, ſome of their women race their faces proportionally, as chinne, cheekes and forehead, and the wriſtes of their handes, wherevpon they lay a colur, which continueth darke azurine. Their apparel as wel women as men.

They eate their meate all rawe, both fleſhe, fiſhe, and foule, or ſomething perboyled with bloud & a little water, whiche they drinke. Their meate, drinke, and other neceſſaries.

drinke. For lacke of water, they wil eate yce, that is hard froſen, as pleaſantly as we will doe Sugar Candie, or other Sugar.

They eate the graſſe whiche groweth in that countrie.

If they, for neceſſities ſake, ſtand in neede of the premiſes, ſuch graſſe as the countrie yeeldeth they plucke vppe, and eate, not deintily, or ſalletwiſe, to allure their ſtomaches to appetite: but for neceſſities ſake, without either ſalt, oyles, or waſhing, like brutiſh beaſts deuoure the ſame.

Barbarous behauiour

They neither vſe table, ſtoole, or table cloth for comelineſſe: but when they are imbrued with bloud, knuckle deepe, and their kniues in like ſort, they vſe their tongues as apt inſtruments to licke them cleane: in doeing whereof, they are aſſured to looſe none of their victuals.

Dogges like to wolues,

They franck or keep certeine doggs, not much vnlike Wolues, whiche

whiche they yoke together, as we do oxen and horſes, to a ſled or traile: and ſo carrie their neceſſaries ouer the yce and ſnowe, from place to place: as the captiue, whom we haue, made perfecte ſignes. And when thoſe Dogges are not apt for the ſame vſe: or when with hunger they are conſtreyned, for lacke of other victuals, they eate them: ſo that they are as needefull for them, in reſpect of their bigneſſe, as our oxen are for vs.

They eate dogges fleſh.

They apparell themſelues in the ſkinnes of ſuch beaſtes as they kill, ſewed together with the ſinewes of them. All the fowle which they kill, they ſkin, and make thereof one kinde of garment or other, to defend them from the cold.

Sinewes of beaſts ſerue them in place of thread.

They make their apparell with hoods and tailes, which tailes they

Hoodes & tailes to

the apparell. they giue, when they thinke to gratifie any friendſhippe ſhewed vnto them: a great ſigne of friendſhippe with them. The men haue them not ſo ſyde as the women.

Their hoſe and how they are worne. The men and women weare their hoſe cloſe to their legges, from the waſt to the knee, without any open before, as well the one kinde as the other. Vppon their legges, they weare hoſe of lether, with the furre ſide inward, two or three paire on at once, and eſpecially the women. In thoſe hoſe, they put their kniues, needles, and other thinges needefull to beare about. They put a bone within their hoſe, whiche reacheth from the foote to the knee, wherevpon they drawe their ſaid hoſe, and ſo in place of garters, they are holden from falling downe about their feete.

Their gartering.

They

They dreſſe their ſkinnes very ſofte and ſouple with the haire on. In cold weather or Winter, they weare y° furre ſide inward: and in Summer outward. Other apparell they haue none, but the ſaid ſkinnes.

Thoſe beaſtes, fleſh, fiſhes, and fowles, which they kil, they are both meate, drinke, apparel, houſes, bedding, hoſe, ſhooes, thred, ſaile for their boates, with many other neceſſaries, whereof they ſtande in neede, and almoſt all their riches. Their chiefe riches.

Their houſes are tentes, made of Seale ſkinns, pitched with foure Firre quarters, foure ſquare, meeting at the toppe, and the ſkinnes ſewed together with ſinowes, and layd therevppon: ſo pitched they are, that the entraunce into them, is alwayes South, or againſt the Sunne. Their houſes of ſeale ſkinnes and Firre.

They

They haue other ſortes of houſes, whiche wee found, not to be inhabited, which are raiſed with ſtones and Whal bones, and a ſkinne layd ouer them, to withſtand the raine, or other weather: the entraunce of them being not much vnlike an Duens mouth, whereto, I thincke, they reſort for a time, to fiſhe, hunt, and fowle, and ſo leaue them for the next time they come thether againe.

Their weapons of defence

Their weapons are Bowes, Arrowes, Dartes, and Slinges. Their Bowes are of a yard long of wood, ſinewed on the back with ſtrong veines, not glued too, but faſt girded and tyed on. Their Bowe ſtringes are likewiſe ſinewes. Their arrowes are three peeces, nocked with bone, and ended with bone, with thoſe two ends, and the wood in the middſt, they paſſe

paſſe not in lengthe halfe a yard or little more. They are fethered with two fethers, the penne end being cutte away, and the fethers layd vppon the arrowe with the broad ſide to the woode: in ſomuch that they ſeeme, when they are tyed on, to haue foure fethers. They haue likewiſe three ſortes of heades to thoſe arrowes: one ſort of ſtone or yron, proportioned like to a heart: the ſecond ſort of bone, much like vnto a ſtopte head, with a hooke on the ſame: the thirde ſort of bone likewiſe, made ſharpe at both ſides, and ſharpe pointed. They are not made very faſt, but lightly tyed to, or elſe ſet in a nocke, that vppon ſmall occaſion, the arrowe leaueth theſe heades behinde them: and they are of ſmall force, except they be very neere, when they ſhoote.

Three ſortes of heades to their arrowes.

Two ſortes of Dartes.

Their Darts are made of two ſorts: the one with many forkes of bones in the ſore ende, and likewiſe in the middeſt: their proportions are not muche vnlike our toaſting yrons, but longer: theſe they caſt out of an inſtrument of wood, very readily. The other ſorte is greater then the firſt aforeſayde, with a long bone made ſharp on both ſides, not much vnlike a Rapier, which I take to be their moſt hurtfull weapon.

Two ſortes of Boates made of Leather.

They haue two ſorts of boates, made of Lether, ſet out on the inner ſide with quarters of wood, artificially tyed together with thongs of the ſame: the greater ſort are not much vnlike our Wherries, wherein ſixteene or twentie men may ſitte: they haue for a ſayle, dreſt the guttes of ſuch beaſtes as they kyll, very fine

fine and thinne, which they ſewe together: the other boate is but for one man to ſitte and rowe in, with one oare.

Their order of fiſhing, hunting, and fowling, are with theſe ſayde weapons: but in what ſort, or how they vſe them, we haue no perfect knowledge as yet. They vſe to fowle, fiſh, & hunt.

I can not ſuppoſe their abode or habitation to be here, for that neither their houſes, or apparell, are of no ſuch force to withſtand the extremitie of colde, that the countrie ſeemeth to be infected with all: neyther doe I ſee any ſigne likely to performe the ſame. It is to be ſuppoſed that their inhabiting is elſewhere.

Thoſe houſes, or rather dennes, which ſtand there, haue no ſigne of foot-way, or any thing elſe troden, whiche is one of the chiefeſt tokens of habitation. And thoſe tents, which they bring with them, when they haue ſufficiently

Their tentes remoueable from place to place.

ficiently hunted and fiſhed, they remoue to other places: and when they haue ſufficiently ſtored them of ſuche victuals, as the countrie yeldeth, or bringeth foorth, they returne to their Winter ſtations or habitations. This coniecture do I make, for the infertilitie, whiche I perceiue to be in that countrie.

Their vſe of yron.

They haue ſome yron, whereof they make arrowe heades, kniues, and other little inſtrumentes, to woorke their boates, bowes, arrowes, and dartes withal, whiche are very vnapt to doe any thing withall, but with great labour.

Wherin they delight.

It ſeemeth, that they haue conuerſation with ſome other people, of whome, for exchaunge, they ſhould receiue the ſame. They are greatly delighted with any thinge that is brighte, or giueth a ſound. What

What knowledge they haue of God, or what Idol they adore, wee haue no perfect intelligence. I thincke them rather *Anthropophagi*, or deuourers of mans fleſhe, then otherwiſe: for that there is no fleſh or fiſhe, which they finde dead, (ſmell it neuer ſo filthily) but they will eate it, as they finde it, without any other dreſſing. A loathſome ſpectacle, either to the beholders, or hearers.

Anthropophagi.

A filthie feeding.

A loathſome ſpectacle.

There is no maner of creeping beaſt hurtful, except ſome Spiders (which, as many affirme, are ſignes of great ſtore of Golde:) and alſo certeine ſtinging Gnattes, which bite ſo fiercely, that the place where they bite, ſhortly after ſwelleth, and itcheth very ſore.

Signes of gold aure.

Stinging Gnattes.

They make ſignes of certeine people, that weare bright plates of Gold in their forheads, and other places of their bodies. The

Signes of gold from other people.

Deſcription of the countries.

The Countries, on both ſides the ſtreightes, lye very highe with roughe ſtonie mounteynes, and great quantitie of ſnowe thereon. There is very little plaine ground, and no graſſe, except a litle, whiche is much like vnto moſſe that groweth on ſoft ground, ſuch as we gett Turfes in. There is no wood at all. To be briefe, there is nothing fitte, or profitable for y^e^ vſe of man, which that Countrie with roote yeeldeth, or bringeth forth: Howbeit, there is great quantitie of Deere, whoſe ſkinnes are like vnto Aſſes, their heads or hornes doe farre exceed, as wel in length as alſo in breadth, any in theſe oure partes of Countrie: their feete likewiſe, are as great as oure oxens, whiche we meaſured to be ſeuen or eight ynches in breadth. There are alſo Hares, Wolues,

No graſſe, like moſſe.

Countrie that yeeldeth nothing with roote, fitt for the vſe of man.

Deere with ſkinnes like Aſſes.

Wolues, fiſhing Beares, and Sea foule of ſundrie ſortes. Hares, Wolues, & fiſhing beares.

As the Countrie is barren and vnfertile, ſo are they rude and of no capacitie to culture the ſame, to any perfection: but are contented by their hunting, fiſhing, and fowling, with rawe fleſh and warme bloud, to ſatiſfie their greedie panches, whiche is their onely glorie.

There is great likelyhood of Earthquakes, or thunder: for that huge and monſtruous mounteynes whoſe greateſt ſubſtaunce are ſtones, and thoſe ſtones ſo ſhaken with ſome extraordinarie meanes, that one is ſeparated from another, whiche is diſcordant from all other Quarries. A ſigne of earthquakes or thunder.

There are no riuers, or running ſpringes, but ſuch, as through the heate of the Sunne, with ſuch water as deſcendeth from the No riuers, but ſuch as the Sunne doeth cauſe to

moun-

come of ſnowe.

mounteines and hills, whereon great driftes of ſnowe doe lie, are ingendred.

A probabilitie, that there ſhould be no other ſpring or riuers in the ground.

It argueth alſo, that there ſhould be none: for that the earth, which with the extremitie of the Winter, is ſo froſen within, that that water, whiche ſhould haue recourſe within the ſame, to mainteine Springes, hath not his motion, whereof great waters haue their originall, as by experience is ſeene otherwhere. Such valleies, as are capable to receiue the water, that in the Summer time, by the operation of the Sunne, deſcendeth from great abundance of ſnow, whiche continually lyeth on the mounteines, and hath no paſſage, ſinketh into the earth, and ſo vaniſheth awaye, without any runnell aboue the earth, by which occaſion, or continuall ſtanding of the ſaid water,

Springes the original of great waters.

the

the earth is opened, and the great froſt yeldeth to the force thereof, whiche in other places, foure or fiue fathoms within the ground, for lacke of the ſaid moyſture, (the earth, euen in the very Summer time,) is froſen, and ſo combineth the ſtones together, that ſcarcely inſtruments, with great force, can vnknitte them.

The ſtones froſen within the earth 4. or 5. fathoms.

Alſo, where the water in thoſe vallies can haue no ſuch paſſage away, by the continuaunce of time, in ſuch order as is before rehearſed, the yearely deſcent from the mounteines, filleth them ful, that at the loweſt banck of the ſame, they fall into the next vallie, and ſo continue, as fiſhing Pondes or Stagnes in the Summer time full of water, and in the Winter hard froſen: as by ſkarres that remaine thereof in Summer, may eaſily be perceiued:

The heate in Summer not comparable to the cold in Winter.

ſo that

ſo that, the heate of Summer, is nothing comparable, or of force, to diſſolue the extremitie of colde, that commeth in Winter.

Springes vnder the force of the froſt within the earth.

Neuertheleſſe, I am aſſured, that belowe the force of the froſt, within the earth, the waters haue recourſe, and emptie themſelues out of ſighte into the ſea, which through the extremitie of the froſt, are conſtreyned to doe the ſame, by which occaſion, the earth within is kept the warmer, and ſpringes haue their recourſe, which is the onely nutriment of Gold and Minerals within the ſame.

The earth by occaſionof froſt kept the warmer.

Springs nouriſh gold.

There is much to be ſaid of the commodities of theſe Countries, which are couched within the bowels of the earth, which I let paſſe till more perfect triall be made thereof.

Thus coniecturing, till time, with

with the earneſt induſtrie of our Generall and others (who by al diligence remaine preſt to explore the truth of that which is vnexplored, as he hath to his euerlaſting praiſe found out that whiche is like to yeelde an innumerable benefite to his Prince & countrie:) offer further triall, I conclude.

An end of coniecturing time further truth and triall.

The 23. of Auguſt, after wee had ſatiſfied our mindes with frayght ſufficient, for oure veſſels, though not our couetous deſires, with ſuch knowledge of the countrie people and other commodities as are before rehearſed, the 24. therof wee departed there hence: the 17. of September we fell with y^e^ lands end of England, and ſo to *Milford hauen*, from whence our General rode to the Court, for order, to what port or hauen to conduct the ſhippe.

Shippes ſatisfied with burthen, but mens mindes not contented.

Our departure from theſe countries.

We loſt our two Barkes in the way

Howe, and when, we loſt our 2. Barks, which God neuertheleſſe reſtored.

way homeward, the one, the 29. of Auguſt, the other, the 31. of the ſame moneth, by occaſion of great tempeſt and fogge. Howbeit, God reſtored the one to *Briſtowe*, and y^e^ other making his courſe by *Scotland* to *Yermouth*. In this voyage wee loſt two men, one in the waye by Gods viſitation, and the other homewarde caſt ouer borde with a ſurge of the ſea.

The concluſion.

I Could declare vnto your Honour, the Latitude and Longitude of ſuch places and regions, as wee haue beene at, but not altogether ſo perfect as our maiſters and others, with many circumſtances of tempeſts and other accidents incident to ſea faring men, which ſeeme not altogether ſtraunge, I let paſſe to their reportes as men moſt apte to ſett forth

forth and declare the ſame. I haue alſo left the names of the countries on both the ſhoares vntouched, for lacke of vnderſtanding the Peoples language: as alſo for ſundrie reſpectes, not needfull as yet to be declared.

Countries new explored, where commoditie is to be loked for, doe better accord with a new name giuen by the explorers, then an vncerteine name by a doubtfull Authour.

Our Generall named ſundrie Iſlands, Mounteines, Capes, and Harboroughs after the names of diuers Noble men, and other gentlemen his friends, as wel on the one ſhoare, as alſo on the other: not forgetting amongeſt the reſte your Lordſhip: whiche hereafter (when occaſion ſerueth) are to be declared in his own Mapps or Charts.

FINIS.